

Poetry.

For the Marksman.
THE CHOSEN FAIR.
Tune—"Setting on a Rail."

When cupid with his fatal dart,
Fills with thrilling pangs the heart,
Of some young beau caught in the snare,
Of some chosen fair,
Of some chosen fair,
Of some chosen fair,
Of some young beau caught in the snare
Of some chosen fair.

His bosom swells with every beat,
Whenever he the loved one meet,
He vows at last he will declare
His love for his chosen fair, &c.

With boots and tights, and ruffled breast,
Thus nicely fixed, quite in his best,
With small brim hat and earlocks bare
He seeks his chosen fair, &c.

This smooth faced beau, with kid-gloved
hands,
And gold-head cane—his magic wand,
With would-be bouyant step he dare
Visit his chosen fair, &c.

With cane in hand, trips thro' the streets,
And twirling every chip he meets,
Till opposite the dwelling where,
Lives his chosen fair, &c.

First lightly knocking at the door,
Then little harder than before;
The door flys open—upon him stare,
The maid of his chosen fair, &c.

Come, walk in sir the maid quick cries,
(It seems to me you're in disguise.)
Please take that seat and sit down there,
And wait for your chosen fair, &c.

The maid then leaves him to his wits,
He in his chair uneasy sits,
Goes to the glass to brush his hair,
Still waits for his chosen fair, &c.

But now the softest tread is heard,
And Miss trips in—fine plumaged bird,
Good morning sir, I heard you were
In wait for a chosen fair, &c.

Ethereal Sylph! exclaimed the beau;
How long been waiting—do not know,
But waiting naught—for things so rare
As thee my chosen fair, &c.

O! how you flatter—don't you faint?
I hope I've given you no pain,
So sit down sir—relate your care,
About the chosen fair, &c.

I do suppose some bright eyed one,
Has in your heart her work begun;
If so, pray tell me—now declare
Who is your chosen fair, &c.

How blest indeed, must that one be,
Who with her charms enraptures thee;
Must be in truth the fairest fair,
If she's thy chosen fair, &c.

'Tis you, the stripling fain would say,
But boundless joy took speech away;
He could say naught—he could but stare
At his loved chosen fair, &c.

I pray you tell me who's so blest;
Said she—still smiling at the jest,
O! could I only with her share,
Your smiles for that chosen fair, &c.

The youth transported—stammer'd—'you'
'Tis you alone! pray hear me through,
My whole heart, and my only care,
Is for thee, sweet chosen fair, &c.

Dear me! replied she, in a laugh
I'm soon to be the better half;
Already chosen—so beware
Of all the chosen fair, &c.

Confusion seized his quaking frame,
Confounded was his troubled brain,
From that moment took a scare
At all the chosen fair, &c.

Now to him, who wish a wife,
Be this a test to put down strife,
To see if he be in the snare
Of any chosen fair, &c.

Suffer her alone to woo,
And let her pop the question too,
Which indeed, she'll not doubt dare,
If she's no chosen fair, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENON.

A Snake man.—A correspondent in the country has furnished us with the following account of an individual, by the name of Robert H. Coupland, who is exhibiting himself through the country. The facts are vouched for by a number of the most respectable physicians and other persons in Henry county.—*Savannah Georgian.*

"This most singular being perhaps, has not a parallel in medical history. He is now about 29 years old, of ordinary stature and intellect. His deformities and physical peculiarities are owing to a fright his mother received from a large rattlesnake attempting to bite her about the sixth month of her pregnancy. For several minutes after the snake struck at her, she believed herself bitten just above the ankle, and so powerfully was her mind affected, that when she was delivered, the child's will was found to have no control over his right arm and leg; which are smaller than his left extremities. He can use his right leg now sufficiently to walk in a hobbling manner but cannot retain it stationary, without the aid of the weight of his body. His right hand has the usual number of fingers, but they are smaller than those of his left hand. The wrist joint is looser than usual, and his hand stands at an angle with his arm. His front teeth are somewhat pointed, and inclined backward like the fangs of a snake.

The right side of his face is affected; his mouth is drawn considerably further on the right than on the left side; his right eye squints, has several deep grooves radiating from it, and has a very singular appearance much resembling a snake.

But perhaps the most extraordinary circumstance on record, is that his right arm, when not restrained, will draw the lower part to about a right angle with the upper, and sometimes two or three, but most commonly only the fore finger will project, curved at the first joint, much resembling a snake's head and neck, when in the attitude of striking; and the whole arm will strike at an object with all the venom of a snake, and precisely in the same manner, sometimes for two or three, and sometimes for four or five strokes, and then the arm assumes a vibratory motion, will coil up, and apply itself close against his body. During this period his right foot and leg become excited, and if not restrained will strike also. His face is also excited; the angle of his mouth is drawn backward, and his eye snaps more or less, in unison with the strokes of his hand, whilst his lips were always separating, exposing his teeth, which being somewhat pointed like the fangs of a snake, causes his whole visage to assume a peculiar and snaky aspect. During infancy and childhood, the whole shape of the snake, even to his fangs, was printed on the anterior of his legs; but as he grew up it became gradually obliterated, till now there is only a small depression where the snake's head was imprinted. The sight of a snake fills him with horror, and an instinctive feeling of revenge; and he is more excitable during the season of snakes and even conversation concerning them excites him, and his arm appears more anxious to strike than when no such conversation is going on.

All of the above phenomena are perfectly independent of his will, as hundreds can testify, who were acquainted with him long before he had any idea of exhibiting himself publicly. This singular being was born in Carolina, and moved to Georgia in the year 1829, where he has since remained, performing such labor, as he could with one hand; and by unremitting exertions, has maintained his wife and an increasing family. His physical peculiarities being considered only in the light of a common deformity, he never thought of exhibiting himself publicly, till it was suggested to him by a medical friend in 1836."

From the Baltimore Patriot.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT.—The case of Peter Bond, tried in this court on Saturday last, was one of which the details were truly heart-rending. The prisoner, who appeared to be about fifty years of age, was indicted for the murder of his wife, with whom he had lived in the enjoyment of conjugal affection and happiness for a number of years, and by whom he had nine children, the youngest of whom was about two years old at the time of the alleged murder. The particulars of the transaction were detailed by two of his own daughters, who appeared to be between 14 and 17 years, and were the only persons present at the commission of the deed. The prisoner lived near Reisterstown, and one morning in the latter part of September last, he was sitting quietly on the side of his bed, and his wife sitting close by, sewing, with her back toward him, when he unperceived, took from under the bed an axe, with which he struck her a violent blow on the head, his daughter interfered and took the axe from him, but he recovered it again, and repeated the blows, which occasioned her immediate death. He manifested no alarm, but left the house, and returned in the evening, and was met by his son, near the house, who asked him where he had been, and he replied that he had been almost to Baltimore. The defence set up by his counsel was insanity, and a number of witnesses were examined by them to support the defence, and so conclusive was the evidence on that point, that the jury acquitted him without leaving their box, upon the plea of insanity, and in pursuance of the act of 1836, ch. 197, which provides that when any person indicted for a misdemeanor, sets up the plea of lunacy or insanity, it shall be the duty of the jury to find whether such person was lunatic or insane at the time of the commission of the act, and still is a lunatic. It is the duty of the Court, under the provisions of the said act to cause him to be sent to the almshouse of the county, or the hospital, there to be kept until discharged by the course of law.

In the same Court, at this term, an indictment was found against a man named Knight, and another named Lytle, for the murder of the wife of Knight, which has been continued until the next term of the Court.

Why is it, in fact, that the tone of morality in the high places of society is so lax and complaisant, but for want of the independent and indignant rebuke of society? There is reproach enough poured upon drunkenness, debauchery, and dishonesty of the poor man. The good people who go to him can speak plainly—ay, very plainly, of his evil ways. Why is it, then, that fashionable vice is able to hold up its head, and sometimes to occupy the front ranks of society? It is because respectable persons of hesitating and compromising virtue keep it in countenance. It is because timid woman stretches out her hand to the man whom she knows to be the deadliest enemy of morality and of her sex, while she turns a cold eye upon the victims he has ruined. It is because there is no body to speak plainly in cases like these. And do you think that society is ever to be regenerated or purified under the influence of these unjust, pusillanimous compromises! I tell you

never. So long as vice is suffered to be fashionable and respectable—so long as men are bold to condemn it only when it is in rags, there will never be any radical improvement. You may multiply Temperance Societies, and Moral Reform Societies! you may pile up statute books of laws against gambling and dishonesty; but so long as the timid homages of the fair and honored are paid to splendid iniquity, it will be all in vain. So long will it be felt that the voice of the world is not against the sinner, but against the sinner's garb.—Orville Dewey.

A SUPPOSED PIRATE.—The Antigua Weekly Register, states that sch. Better Hope, Lawrence, from St. Andrews for Antigua, with lumber, passed, Aug. 30, lat. 30, lon. 60, a warlike brigantine, with a square mainsail, standing NE. At 1 P. M. 31st, she tacked in the wake of the sch. hoisted Spanish colors and fired a gun. At 2 P. M. she came close on the larboard quarter of the sch. backed her mainsail, and sent her boat with an officer and four men, who could not speak English, but gave Capt. L. to understand that he must go on board the brig. They wanted provisions, and said they were 90 days from Cuba for Cadiz. Capt. L. counted 39 men and 4 officers. She had two 12 pounders and two long nines, all with the tampions out. His shot racks had from 8 to 18 pound shots, and there were breaching balls attached to the side of 7 ports a side. There was a topsail yard already fitted with foot ropes, &c. topgallant yard and many spars—her mainmast was sprung close to the deck, and fished. Captain L. asked one of the officers, who spoke English, where they were bound, and he said to Bordeaux, in ballast. The Captain of the brig told Captain L. that he might go, but to recollect that he must have some of his provisions. The boat's crew took three pieces of beef, a barrel of herring, and some fresh fish—After taking up her boat, the brig stood off NE. firing some gun.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS REWARD



LEFT THE STABLE OF R. A. Taylor, at Clinton, a Chesnut Sorrel Colt, three years old last June, very handsome form, long tail, Spanish saddle with quilted cover, heavy iron stirrups, horn broken off saddle, two new saddle blankets not separated, one old do under saddle, and one large brown sheepskin on saddle, old martingale and collar with brass rings, russet bridle, reins half leather and round haid list, once white but somewhat soiled. I will give twenty-five dollars for taken up said stray, and will pay full, ample and satisfactory, for particular care being taken of him by any person taking him up.
W. C. DICKINSON.
Nov. 15.—n13t of Grand Gulf.

GREAT BARGAIN!!
W. M. S. PARHAM and WILLIS H. GIBSON, surviving partners of the firm of Parham & Gibson, offer for sale at a small advance on the original cost, their entire stock of goods, the greater part of which are entirely new.
For terms apply to the subscribers at Clinton, Miss.
W. M. S. PARHAM, WILLIS H. GIBSON,
Dec. 4, 1838, if

CRUTCHER, M. RAVEN & CO. COMMISSION, FORWARDING AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS
GROVE STREET, VICESBURG, MISS.
Nov. 15—n1t

Calvin Miller, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLINTON, MISS.
Nov. 15—n1t

PROSPECTUS OF THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.

DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.
It has long been apparent to many of the reflecting members of the Democratic Party of the United States, that a periodical for the advocacy and diffusion of their political principles, similar to those in such active and influential operation in England, would be a desideratum of great importance to supply—a periodical which should unite with the attractions of a sound and vigorous literature, a political character, capable of giving efficient support to the doctrines and measures of that party, now maintained by a large majority of the people. Discussing the great questions of polity before the country, expounding and advocating the Democratic doctrine through the most able pens that that party can furnish, in articles of greater length, more condensed force, more elaborate research, and more elevated tone, than is possible for the newspaper press, a Magazine of this character becomes an instrument of inappreciable value for the enlightenment and formation of public opinion, and for the support of the principles which it advocates. By these means, by thus explaining and defending the measures of the great Democratic Party, and by always furnishing to the public a clear and powerful commentary upon those complex questions of policy and party which so frequently distract the country, and upon which, imperfectly understood as they often are by friends, and misrepresented and distorted as they never fail to be by political opponents, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be fully and righteously informed, it is hoped that the periodical in question may be made to

exert a beneficial, rational, and lasting influence on the public mind.

Other considerations, which cannot be too highly appreciated, will render the establishment and success of the proposed Magazine of very great importance.

In the mighty struggle of antagonist Party of the United States stands committed to the world as the depository and exemplar of these cardinal doctrines of political faith with which the cause of the People in every age and country is identified. Chiefly from the want of convenient means of concentrating the intellectual energies of its disciples, this party has hitherto been almost wholly unrepresented in the republic of letters, while the views and policy of its opposing creeds are daily advocated, by the ablest and most commanding efforts of genius and learning.

In the United States Magazine, the attempt will be made to remove this reproach.

Co-ordinate with this main design of the United States Magazine, no care or cost will be spared to render it, in a literary point of view, honorable to the country, and fit to cope in vigor and rivalry with its European competitors.—Viewing the English language as the noble heritage and common birthright of all who speak the tongue of Milton and Shakespeare, it will be the uniform object of its conductors to present only the finest productions in the various branches of literature, that can be procured; and to diffuse the benefit of correct models of taste and worthy execution.

In this department the exclusiveness of party, which is inseparable from the political department of such a work, will have no place. Here we will stand on a neutral ground of equality and reciprocity, where those universal principles of taste to which we are all alike subject, will alone be recognized as the common law. Our political principles cannot be compromised, but our common literature it will be our common pride to cherish and extend, with a liberality of feeling unbiassed by partial or minor views.

As the United States Magazine is founded on the broad basis which the means and influence on the Democratic Party in the United States can present it, in every respect a thorough NATIONAL WORK; not merely designed for ephemeral interest and attraction, but to continue of permanent historical value. With this view, a considerable portion of each number will be appropriated to the following subjects, in addition to the general features referred to above.

A general summary of political and domestic intelligence, digested in order of the States, comprising all the authentic important facts of the preceding month.

General Literary Intelligence, Domestic and Foreign.

General Scientific Intelligence, including Agricultural improvements; a notice of all new Patents, &c.

A condensed account of all new works of improvement throughout the Union.

Military and Naval News, Promotions, Changes, Movements, &c.

Foreign Intelligence.

Biographical obituary notices of distinguished persons.

After the close of each session of Congress, an extra or enlarged number will be published, containing a general review and history of its proceedings, a condensed abstract of important official documents, and the acts of the session.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the Town of Grenada, Yalabousha Co., a paper to be called THE STATE RIGHTS ADVOCATE AND SENTINEL.

Devoted to Science, Literature & Politics.

It is political character, the Advocate shall adhere rigidly to the Republican doctrines of the Jeffersonian school. Its object shall ever be the dissemination of political truth, unshackled by party prejudices, unbiassed by mere names, and unswayed by power; but ever firm in the support of principle, ever remembering that the great object of all good governments is the greatest happiness of the greatest number. Supporting men only so far as they are instruments in advancing the measures of the old Democracy. Opposing the re-establishment of a National Bank, either with or without a modification of the old charter, or even with the substitution of a Gallatin for a Biddle—as unconstitutional, inexpedient, and destructive alike of both morals and liberty. And will sustain the present Executive in his adherence to a divorce of Bank and Government, as in all other measures calculated to relieve the South from her pecuniary vassalage to Northern capitalists. It will ever be found on the side of the Democracy, and will countenance only with the smile of derision, the pretensions of either a Clay, or a Harrison, or a Webster; and will support no man for any State office who is not unequivocally opposed to the political views of the above named persons. Van Buren and Independent Treasury, against any Federal Whig. It will also be a strenuous advocate for both the rights and resources of the State of Mississippi, endeavoring satisfactorily to prove that her pecuniary and political greatness depend almost entirely upon the productiveness of her soil, and integrity of her citizens.

To hold a mirror up to Northern politicians and show them that the hour of retribution is fast hastening; that we as a State are no longer willing "to crawl about and pass between their legs." That as steam power has revolutionized all navigation, so cotton is henceforth, to become the unregulated regulator of exchanges—and that they will have to admit a competition in one whom but yesterday they looked upon with the smile of con-

tempt, because she tamely submitted to be pillaged and wronged. That the North have been the bankers and factors of the South long enough with nothing but their Bank credit and our produce for capital. That the spirit of true greatness is in Mississippi, its means are within its grasp; and it is as vain as weak to attempt a denial of results, that each day is rendering more plain, more important and more irresistible. That Mississippi can only be robbed of her rights, by being first deprived of intelligence, whereby she will lose the consciousness of being possessed of any.

My whole time except during the session of the courts of Yalabousha and those of Jackson, shall be zealously devoted to the attempt of rendering the Advocate worthy of its name, and a vindicator of the unparalleled claims of Mississippi to greatness, by means of which she will triumphantly extricate herself from present embarrassment and move onward to a rank among her sister States far beyond the calculations of careless or prejudiced spectators. In conclusion, we would say that to our mind, there is but one source whence danger to this great and free Nation, containing as one undivided whole, is seriously to be apprehended—and interference, with, to us, the delicate and sensitive question of right of property. That Mississippi together with the whole South will stand by the Constitutional institutions of the country; but that the slightest intermeddling with their domestic relations, will cause them to entrench themselves behind the bulwark of their reserved rights.

JOSEPH RIDDLE, Jr.
Editor.
Oct. 19

Prospectus,

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

These works have been published by us for six years. There are now more subscribers for them, probably, than for any other paper published in the United States; certainly more than there are for any other paper published in this District. This large and increasing subscription is conclusive evidence of their usefulness. They are invaluable to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress.—No other publication gives them so full, nor half so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done it requires, comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them to the forms of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members, condensed. The year and days on all important subjects are given. It is published weekly, with small type, on sixteen royal quarto pages.

The Appendix contains the speeches of the members, at full length, written out by themselves, and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared. Usually there are more numbers printed for a session than there are weeks in it.

Each of these works is complete in itself. But it is desirable for every subscriber to have both; because, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of a speech in the Congressional Globe, or any denial of its correctness, it may be removed at once, by referring to the speech in the Appendix.

Indexes to both are sent to subscribers, as soon as they can be prepared after the adjournment of Congress.

TERMS.

For one copy of the Cong. Globe - \$1
One copy of the Appendix - \$1
Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5, twelve copies for \$10, and a proportionate number of copies for a larger sum.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank in the United States, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received. But when subscribers can procure the notes of banks in the Northern and Middle States, they will please send them.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 11th of December next.

The Democratic papers with which we exchange, will please give this prospectus a few insertions.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the session expires.

BLAIR & RIVES.
Washington City, Oct. 24, 1838.

The Cumberland Farmer

J. A. BROWNING & Co. propose publishing in GALLATIN, (Tennessee,) a monthly periodical, bearing the above title. To be devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy and the interests of practical Husbandry in all its various departments. The great improvements which have been made in the last few years, have been the result of unceasing exertions in physical science and the diffusion of light among the agricultural community; still to advance those improvements and increase the light already thrown on this important subject, shall be our fixed purpose, believing as we do that the advancement of agriculture is the only means of producing

substantial prosperity, in every department of trade as well as of increasing our national wealth. We do not expect to benefit the public so much by our own thoughts as by the experiments and observations of others, and especially those made by Agricultural Societies.

It is well known that such an undertaking cannot succeed unless the agricultural community takes an interest in it; therefore, of the Summer County Agricultural Society, and of the Societies of Middle Tennessee generally it asks patronage and especially the liberty of publishing their experiments.

CONDITIONS.

The Cumberland Farmer will be published monthly, in quarto form, on good paper, with fair type, at one dollar per year, in advance, or on the receipt of the first number. Post-Masters, Members of Agricultural Societies, and all who feel an interest in the prosperity of this effort to diffuse light on this subject, are requested to act as our agents.

Persons living at a distance may pay to post masters, who will remit to us, at our risk, they taking a receipt. Any person sending us \$10, with ten subscribers, will receive a paper gratis, for one year.

Editors will please publish the above, and aid us in this undertaking. It is not our interest that prompts us to make this effort; but by the solicitations of our friends we have consented to make the trial. We hope to succeed—but our hopes will be in vain unless we are aided by those for whose interest it will be published.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NEW YORKER. (New Volume.)

THE sixth semi-annual volume of The New Yorker, quarto edition, will commence on Saturday the 22d of September next. The publishers propose to issue it on entire new and beautiful type, and to make all other improvements which experience may designate.

It is not now contemplated, however, that any radical change in the character or conduct of the work will be found desirable. It will still be printed on a large imperial sheet of fine paper, in a double quarto form, making sixteen large and closely printed pages per week of reading matter exclusively, or two volumes per annum of 416 large Quarto pages each. Eight pages of each number (there being three wide columns on a page) will be devoted exclusively to original and selected literary matter—tales, poems, reviews, biographical, humorous and descriptive sketches; anecdotes, miscellanies, &c. In the department of original literature, the New Yorker is regularly favored with contributions of some from the eminent writers of this country, as is well known to all the readers of the work, though it is not deemed advisable to parade their names before the public in an advertisement. But a larger space is usually devoted to selections from the distinguished reviews, magazines and other periodicals of the day, American and foreign, with occasional extracts from new books of great merit and interest. It will be the aim of the editors to present in this, as in other departments, a faithful abstract of all that is passing, so as to afford a correct general idea of the literature of the day.

Beside these, another page will generally be devoted to brief critical notices, announcements of works in press, and other literary items. A tenth will be devoted to popular music; and the six remaining to the political, foreign and general news of the day. Under the political head, questions of high political interest will at all times be temperately discussed; but the general purpose of this department will be the careful presentation of all events and incidents of political moment occurring from time to time in the several states, or at the seat of government. All conventions, nominations, &c. of importance, will be duly noted, and full returns of all elections occurring throughout the Union will be regularly compiled for present information and future reference. The general intelligence will likewise be prepared with an eye rather to correctness and utility than to the gratification of a voracious and indiscriminate appetite for the novel and the marvellous. In fine, it will be the aim of the editors to present a useful public journal, which may be perused with profit and satisfaction by persons of all pure taste and all intelligent classes. The generous patronage heretofore extended to it affords an evidence that their labors have not been in vain.

TERMS.—The quarto New Yorker is published every Saturday evening, in the style and manner above stated, at Four Dollars per annum, or Three and a half when payment is made in advance. Five dollars remitted free of postage will pay for a year and a half, or three semi-annual volumes. Ten dollars will pay for three years, or three subscribers for one year. Fifteen dollars remitted free of charge will pay for five copies one year. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited.

Address H. GREELY & CO.

127 Nassau street.

Subscribers who forward the money for the new volume before its commencement, will be supplied with the other edition of the paper, up to the time of such commencement, without charge.

The New Yorker, Folio, or common newspaper form, is printed at the same office on Saturday morning, and made up of the greater part of the same matter with the above (excluding Music.) It is afforded at Three dollars per annum, or Two and a half in advance. Ten dollars, post paid, will be received in full for five copies one year. Orders promptly sent to.

New York, Aug. 11, 1839